UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,119	01/02/2002	Keng Min Low	BV ARR.001	8782

7590	02/10/2005

Duke W. Yee
Carstens, Yee & Cahoon, LLP
P.O. Box 802334
Dallas, TX 75380

EXAMINER
LIN, KELVIN Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-42_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-42_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _24 June 2002_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _6/5/02._

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1-8, and 10-19, 21-30, 32-42 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being

anticipated by Willcox et al., (PG Pub No. 2002/0161840).

3.   Regarding claim 1, Willcox teaches a method of customizing an element

management system, comprising:

- generating a customized model representing a network element

    from a base model (Willcox, p.4, [0048], I.3-6, here, the system

    data model similar to the base model) ;

- generating a data channel for the customized model (Willcox, p.1,

    [0009], I.5, the data channel is the basic concept of XML to

    categorize the resource as the function of API.)

- providing a protocol adapter for the customized model (Willcox, p.3.

    [0037], I.1-11); and

- plugging the customized model into a software bus by way of the

  protocol adapter and the data channel (Willcox, p.4, [0048], I.6-13).

4.   Regarding claim 2, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the

base model is a generic representation of a type of network device, and wherein

the customized model is a specific representation of a vendor specific instance of

the network device (Willcox, p.4, [0047], I.7-8, [0048], I.5-6)

5.   Regarding claim 3, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the

base model is a model information base (Willcox, p.4, [0047], I.8-9)

6.   Regarding claim 4, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

generating a data channel includes modifying a base data channel based on

functionality of the customized model (Willcox, p.4, [0048], I.4-6).

7.   Regarding claim 5, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

generating a customized model representing a network element from a base

model includes compiling an information model into an XML/NMI instance file

(Willcox, p.1, [0009], I. 5-7, p.4, [0047], I.8-9)).

8.   Regarding claim 6, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 5, wherein

generating a data channel further includes incorporating the data channel into the

XML/NMI instance file (Willcox, p.1, [0009], I.5-7, [0048], I.6-10) .

9.   Regarding claim 7, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 5, wherein

providing a protocol adapter includes:

- determining a protocol used by the network element (Willcox, p.5,

  [0059], I. 1-4); and

- incorporating a protocol adapter that performs conversion of messages from the protocol used by the network element to a protocol used by an element management system framework (Willcox p.5, [0059], l.8-14).

10.   Regarding claim 8, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: defining a presentation screen; and linking the presentation screen with a network service, wherein the presentation screen is used to view information obtained from the network element (Willcox, p.4, [0055], l.1-8).

11.   Regarding claim 10, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising customizing business logic associated with the customized model (Willcox, p.3, l.9-16).

12.   Regarding claim 11, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 10, wherein customizing the business logic includes:
defining the business logic in the Action Language; and compiling the Action Language into executable code (Willcox, p.4, [0056], l.6-7, the action language is the query language).

13.   Regarding claims 12-19, and 21-22 have similar limitations as claims 1-8, 10-11. Therefore, claims 12-19, and 21-22 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 1-8, 10-11.

14.   Regarding claims 23-30, and 32-33 have similar limitations as claims 1-8, 10-11. Therefore, claims 23-30, and 32-33 are rejected for the same reasons set forth

in the rejection of claims 1-8, 10-11.

15.   Regarding claim 34, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 8, wherein

defining a presentation screen includes:

- generating a XML/UIL file defining the presentation screen (Willcox,

  p.1, [0009], l.5-7,p.4, [0054], l.10-14, [0055], l.1-8); and

- rendering the presentation screen by processing the XML/UIL

  file (Willcox, p.1, [0009], l.5-7,p.4, [0054], l.10-14, [0055], l.1-8); .

16.   Regarding claim 35, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 35, wherein

rendering the presentation screen by processing the XML/UIL file includes:

instantiating one or more Java beans based on instructions obtained from the

XML/UIL file (Willcox, p.3, [0045], l.1-7).

17.   Regarding claim 36, Willcox further discloses the method of claim 36, wherein

the one or more Java beans include application program logic for capturing and

acting upon user events associated with one or more elements of the

presentation screen, the one or more elements of the presentation screen being

associated with the one or more Java beans (Willcox, p.3, [0045], l.1-7). .

18.   Regarding claims 37-39 have similar limitations as claims 34-36.

Therefore, claims 37-39 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the

rejection of claims 34-36.

19.   Regarding claims 40-42 have similar limitations as claims 34-36.

Therefore, claims 40-42 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the

rejection of claims 34-36.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

20.   Claims 9, 20, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Willcox in view of Suzuki et al., (Publication titled

"Makin UML models exchangeable over the Internet with XML, June, 1998") .

21.   Regarding claim 9, Willcox differs from the claimed invention in that it

does not explicitly indicate the UML. However, Suzuki clearly teaches the UML

can be exchanged by XML, because the UML does not have an explicit format for

exchanging its models intentionally. And based on XML the exchangeable format

UXF based on XML is powerful enough to express, publish, access and

exchange UML models. Similarly, claims 20, and 31 have similar limitations as

claim 9. Therefore, claims 20, and 31 are rejected for the same reasons set forth

in the rejection of claims 9.

22.   Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Suziki's exchangeable

XML (UXF) with Willcox Interface adapter.

23.   Claims 34, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Willcox in view of Zimmermann et al., (PG Pub No.

2002/0107999).

24.   Regarding claims 34, 35, and 36, Willcox teach all the limitation of claims 34,35,

and 36, except for the UIL. Zimmermann teaches the XML based User Interface

Language which is intended for construction user interface and developed by the

Mozilla Organization from the XML language, in view of the Zimmermann develop

environment, which include the CORBA, XML, and C++ server (Zimmeramann,

p.4. [0084], l.1-8), is similar to Willcox development environment.

25.   Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Zimmermann's

UIL with Willcox's middleware solution.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to application's

disclosure.

- Jennings T., (Patent No. 6717593) Mark-Up Language Implementation

  Of Graphical Or Non-Graphical User Interface.

- Elwahab et al., (PG Pub No. 2002/0023258) System And Method For

  Managing Telecommunications Devices.

- Jabri M. (PG Pub. No. 2002/0066074) Method And System For

  Developing And Executing Software Applications At An Abstract Design

  Level.

- NPL – Suzuki et al., Making UML models exchangeable over the

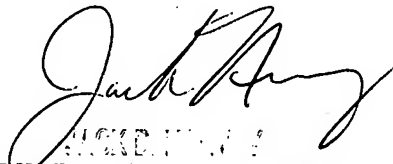 Internet with XML : UXF Approach, UML '98 (1998).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kelvin Lin whose telephone number is 703-605-1726.

The examiner can normally be reached on Flexible 4/9/5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jack Harvey can be reached on 703-305-9705. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kyl
2/05/05